

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

MONDAY JANUARY 14

Even the weather falls in with the Murphy movement.

If Papa Ito succeeds in his fire-walking feat people will not only wonder how he did it but whether Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego did it in the same way.

The western exposure of a south-bound storm was what Oahu got yesterday. Probably the Islands of Kauai and Niihau had it in a still wetter and windier form. According to Professor Lyons the visitation is not likely to last more than forty-eight hours, which will be long enough for comfort and just about long enough for the needs of vegetation.

The suburban growth of the town will be aided in more ways than one by the coming trolleys. These lines will not only make far-away building lots seem close in, but they will help to solve the servant problem, which is one of the chief perplexities of the suburbanite. When a trolley is at hand to whirl the gregarious Jap to town after dinner and whirl him back again when his visiting hour ends, his distaste for country life will be appeased. As things are now he is neither a pleasure nor a penance.

The Examiner is not unlikely to hear from the labor organizations of California if it keeps on intercepting the Hawaiian-bound Porto Ricans and dumping them upon its own market. Those whom it deluded several weeks ago are now working for their board in competition with American laborers who work for cash. The more Porto Ricans the Examiner lodges in California the worse for the resident workmen. What gives a peculiar zest to the folly of the Hearst organ is that the intercepted strangers are almost starving while those who ran the steamer and reached the cane fields of Hawaii are well-housed, well-fed and well-paid.

A local contemporary, of all the newspapers of the United States, has a good word to say of Senator Pettigrew, whose defeat for re-election it attributes to Mr. Hanna's arts in "bribery." As Pettigrew lost, not only the legislative districts which once supported him, but his own city, county, ward and precinct—his nearest neighbors repudiating him—it would appear from the local theory that a big majority of the citizens of his state were willing to be bribed. This is a fling at the people of South Dakota which those rugged and honest yeomanry hardly deserve. The plain truth about Pettigrew is what he has read more than once in marked copies of the Advertiser, namely, that he is an arrant rascal who showed, when he was willing to take a bribe from the "missionaries," who, owing to their disdain of him, he afterward maliciously assailed. His fellow Senators knew him to be a rogue and his constituents knew it so well that they buried his political chances under a mountain of adverse ballots. After the 4th of March Pettigrew will be to South Dakota what "Subsidy" Pomeroy became to Kansas.

It will be interesting to note if anything comes of the revival of religion by which some hundreds and perhaps some thousands of evangelical pastors hope to mark the advent of the twentieth century. As a usual thing revivals of public interest in the destiny of the soul are brought about either by some widespread national calamity which the courage and ingenuity of man cannot avert, and which brings him to his knees; or by the appearance of some inspired preacher of human duty whose appeal draws multitudes within the persuasive circle of his goodness or into the convincing grasp of his logic. One of the greatest of American revivals followed the business panic of 1857; and the latest one of those spontaneous movements dated from the hour when the late Dwight L. Moody caught the ear of his countrymen. But we have yet to see the revival which our good every day pastors have started with a set of resolutions or by signing a pledge to act in common. Perhaps one may come to pass, but general ease and prosperity and the absence of a Peter the Hermit to arouse dormant souls and inflame them with the crusading spirit, counts against the supposition.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Duke de Abruzzi now holds the record of having reached the farthest northern point, though it is of course possible that Andrew and his fellow aeronauts died by the Pole itself. The royal explorer went past the farthest reach of Nansen and now he proposes, if his brother, the King of Italy, will consent, to seek the laurels of a similar achievement in the Antarctic solitudes. There is much to be learned in the extreme south which so enterprising and daring a man as the Duke is needed to discover. The great unsolved mystery there is the presence of a continent about the Pole. It was the belief of geographers in the time of Ptolemy that such a continent existed and that it was washed by the tides of the Indian ocean. In a later age Australia was believed to be the frontier; and one of the results of Captain Cook's voyages was to disprove the subsequent hypothesis that Terra del Fuego was the northern cape of a sombre continent that stretched away southward to the polar fastnesses. The voyage of Cook destroyed many illusions, in that it placed seas where the geographers thought land must assuredly be, but it did not disprove the continental theory.

Recent explorers having found land in close contiguity, clinging to the idea of an Antarctic continent; and one eminent geographer thinks the area covered may embrace 4,000,000 square miles. To settle this interesting question—not of area but of the actual existence of a vast continuous body of land—is a task worthy of the royal prince whose zeal in great works has added such luster to the many records of the House of Savoy. We may well believe that, if the Italian expedition sails, it will be complete in all its appointments and under such intrepid leadership and scientific counsel that some decisive results may be anticipated.

PUBLIC AND CHARTER.

The Bulletin is unhappy because the Honolulu taxpayers will not foot the bills of the Republican committee which has been organized to make them a charter which they do not want. It was in a similar mood, some months ago, that the Bulletin rebuked independent Republicans because they did not rush to the financial aid of the tottering machine. According to our contemporary, the duty of the responsible classes of Honolulu and Hawaii is to submit to whatever public abuse the active politicians may try to set up and also pay the preliminary expenses. If they do not see their duty in that light, so much the worse for them. The way is open then to flout their "public spirit" and sneer at them as "best people" and tell the thinning group of malcontents what silurians these property owners are.

The charter committee has itself to thank if it creates a deficit in its own treasury. If it went to work without consulting the party or the taxpayers, and the element in it which stands for clench government did not and does not care what the people think. Of the men in the committee who deserve confidence, we recognize some whose motives the Bulletin properly describes when it says: "The question the people have to decide is whether they prefer that the Legislature start out with a chaotic charter idea or have presented to it a measure that has been thoroughly studied and presents facts, figures and suggestions in proper, concise and compact form." As this contains the core of the reasoning which the sincere municipal workers on the committee have adopted, and the pretence of which the Bulletin assumes, we wish to discuss it on its merits.

In the first place the Republican party is under no obligations to help the native party out in its legislative work. The "Home Rulers" control the Legislature and they are very eager to get Republicans and Democrats to share with them a charter responsibility, which, when borne alone, might work the political downfall of the so-called "Home Rule" movement both here and at Washington. But having had Republican and Democratic aid in getting up a charter which at its best will prove a damage if not a curse, the "Home Rule" men will lay every imperfection in it to the haole. When the poor native householders find his taxes trebled the "Home Rule" leaders will say: "The haole deceived us with his new-fangled notions," and that will serve to increase the resentment between the native and the white. If there should happen to be anything good in the charter the "Home Rule" men will claim the credit of that for themselves.

The wisest policy, in securing the ultimate rescue of Hawaii from bad government is for the Republican and Democratic parties to have nothing to do with the making of a city charter or a county plan of government at a time when they can effect nothing of themselves; but to stand aside and let the taxpayers and the members of Congress see just what the old Royallist ascendancy means. It may be urged that this course would expose the taxpayers to the unrestrained rapacity of the ex-Royallist faction; but if this is so it is better to endure the affliction of a hundred per cent cinch for one or two years than a fifty per cent cinch indefinitely. Certain it is, if the Legislative majority is permitted to do its worst, a successful appeal may be made to Congress for permanent relief; but if the Republicans and Democrats go into the Legislature jointly with the Home Rulers and agree upon a modified cinch, relief may never be obtained until Hawaii fills up with people who will be able to control the expenditure of the taxes they pay. The committee seems for itself, in the non-success of its canvass for funds, that the attitude is of the people who are most affected, in their vested interests, by municipal threats. This attitude is averse to anything being done towards saddling Honolulu and Oahu with a municipal and county incubus. Why then should the Republican job of charter-making go on? Why not drop it? Why not let those who, in the final analysis, have the making of the charter, take all the responsibility for its successive steps? If a pit is to be dug for the taxpayers keep Republican and Democratic spades out of it.

NEW AGRICULTURAL OPENING.

Those who are interested in diversified agriculture and do not wish to see Hawaii put all its eggs into one basket, will read the views of E. H. Edwards, as printed elsewhere, with special interest. If it is true as he says, and as he is prepared to join with anyone in demonstrating at slight expense, that the vanilla bean can be raised here at a profit of \$850 per acre, then the sooner our vacant arable lands are turned into "vanilleries" the better for the future of Hawaii. No one can tell what may not happen, in a few years' time, to the price of sugar. The beet sugar industry of the United States is steadily gaining ground; every available rood of Porto Rico must soon be made to produce sugar after the fashion of Hawaii; Jamaica may come into the Union with its immense potential sugar resources; a reciprocity treaty with Cuba is almost certain to be passed so as to bind the interests of that republic closely with those of the United States; and when peace ensues in the Philippines and the canal has been built, sugar may be sent to New York and Philadelphia from there as cheaply as it is now sent to those markets from Hawaii in vessels sailing around the Horn. In view of such contingencies it behooves Hawaii to encourage all experiments which, in case sugar should decline, would maintain the progress and keep up the prosperity of this group. Another reason, good in any event, is to give the small proprietor a chance to do well by himself, his children and his country.

The vanilla bean, which Mr. Edwards especially mentions—though not confining himself to it—grows thrifty in this city as a trellis vine or as an ornament. Mauritius, which is in about the same latitude south of the equator that Hawaii is—in north of it, exports vanilla to a value of about 140,000 rupees. There the ornamental use of the vine has long since made way for the practical use; and we see no climatic reason or any reason appertaining to soils, why the same process should not be remunerative here.

Hawaii expects to have a Government experiment station in time but it does not need to wait for that. Its land-holders may experiment on their own account and we hope some of them will do so with the vanilla bean in particular and with some of the other

products named by Mr. Edwards as worth trying, in general. No time could be more propitious for it than now, especially as Mr. Edwards is here and within reach for consultation.

The ship subsidy bill may be lost through having a bad name, for "subsidy" is a word of evil flavor. Nevertheless the bill is a good one and it has a convincing precedent in those measures of Congress which conferred land grants upon the railroads. But for the land subsidies the pioneer transcontinental lines could not have been built when they were, and perhaps would not yet have been constructed. With land to sell the railroads naturally put themselves in shape to carry buyers to it. Similarly the shipping companies, if given subsidies to earn will build the vessels to receive them; and the results to American expansion on the sea ought to be as great as were those which the railway grant system secured to American expansion on the land.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS IOLANI UNITED

The Hoot Mons Well in the Lead for League Championship

The second match of the league championship was played at Punahou on Saturday afternoon, when Iolani United gave battle to the winners of the game on the previous Saturday. The usual crowd of spectators was present.

The game resulted in a crushing defeat for the Red and Whites; the Scots scored no less than nine goals, and could easily have doubled their score had the game been played with the same dash which the Scots, eleven displayed against the Englishmen.

The Scots had the advantage in weight; the Iolani boys being a little on the light side.

The Iolani captain won the toss and chose to defend the town goal; the Scots playing with the sun in their eyes for the first half. Fiddes started the ball rolling for Scotland, and play was carried well into Iolani territory at once, but the ball was rushed back, and give and take play was carried on in the center of the field for some time. Then the blues invaded their opponents' ground and seemed to have all their own way. From a forward rush in which all the forwards showed up well, Munro succeeded in scoring an unmistakable goal for the Scots. Philana kicked off for Iolani, and the Blues at once attacked the Red and White citadel. The Iolani could not stand them off, and a fine bit of forward play by Kay and Munro resulted in the latter placing the ball in a fine position, and Catton seizing the opportunity, placed another goal to Scotland's credit.

From this on the game was all in favor of the Blues. From a corner kick Lennox landed the ball right at Catton's feet, and he at once sent the ball through the posts. Two more goals were added to Scotland's total, one by Kay and one by Munro, and the first half ended 5 to 0 in favor of the Scots.

The second half was opened up by Philana kicking off for Iolani, and they rushed the ball into Scotch ground, Macfarlane and Anderson doing good work for the Red and Whites. McGill stopped them in the nick of time by a long kick, and the Scotch forwards took the play to the College goal, where Munro by a splendid kick brought the Hootmon's score up to 6 to 0.

From the kick-off at center the ball was taken right down the wing by Catton, and that player shot the seventh goal for the Blues. The Iolani now woke up for a time, and soon had the Scots in trouble, but from a melee in front of the Blues' goal, D. W. Anderson came to the rescue and sent the ball down to Cockburn, who kicked a splendid goal. The score now stood: Scotland, 8; Iolani, 0.

From then on to the end the Blues just played with their opponents, and the game began to get monotonous. One more goal was added in Scotland's favor by Cockburn, who was playing in great form. The whistle blew soon after, the final score being: Scotland, 9; Iolani United, 0.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

J. Boyle officiated as referee in the absence of the Rev. Kitecat, and gave good satisfaction.

For Iolani United Philana, the Anderson brothers, Willis Smithies and Macfarlane did good work, and certainly deserve praise for the hard game they put up.

For Scotland those who showed up to advantage were Fiddes, Bottomley, Catton, Kay, Munro and Anderson. Cockburn also played a fine game, he being chosen in place of Goudie, who was injured last week.

Cockburn's first goal was the finest exhibition of scoring in the match, and although it was his first game of the season, he will undoubtedly be included in the team in their future matches.

Next week the English team play the Iolani at Punahou, and a good game may be expected.

The positions for championship honors stand as follows:

Scotland—Played 2, won 2, lost 0. Goals—11 for, 0 against.

England—Played 1, won 0, lost 1. Goals—0 for, 2 against.

Iolani—Played 1, won 0; lost 1. Goals—0 for, 9 against.

Points for the championship honors—Scotland 4, Iolani 0, England 0.

The teams in Saturday's game were as follows:

Scotland—Goal, Fenwick; backs, McGill, R. Anderson; halves, Lennox, Bottomley, D. W. Anderson; forwards, Munro, Kay, Fiddes, Cockburn, Catton.

Iolani United—Messrs. A. St. C. Philana, Hart, Smithies, Freeth, Macfarlane, Moses, J. Anderson, Clement, Kaholu, Spencer, Illia; substitutes, Ah Sang, Aylett.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit.

In the matter of the Estate of Akana (ch.), of Hanapepe, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kealoa Akana, of Hanapepe, Kauai, alleging that Akana (ch.), of Hanapepe, Kauai, died intestate at Hanapepe, Kauai, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1901, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to George Mun-

don, of Kapaa.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, January 11, 1901.

By the Court:

H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

5753—Jan. 14, 21, 28.

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